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The professors and students in the State University are besieging the legislature for salaries, but so far they seem to play in vain.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided that the election of Circuit Judges in December 1875, was illegal and void.

It is said that the Turkish officers in this country have "made very advantageous" to several well-known military gentlemen who served with distinction in the armies of the Potomac and the James, and that these have been promptly accepted.

The House of Representatives, last Friday voted to postpone until the regular session, next fall, the bill to regulate the interest on all contracts, popularly known as the usury bill.

Gen. W. A. Walker has been elected to fill the vacancy in the State Senate from Chester County, caused by the resignation of Dublin Walker.

The special committee in the House of Representatives which was appointed to investigate the conduct of Justice Wright made a report on Friday, recommending that articles of impeachment be prepared against him. His chief fault is drunkenness, and the testimony is said to be conclusive as to the charge of intoxication even upon the bench.

Judge Willard was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last by the following vote: White 130, Negro 66. Willard 86, McGowan 39, Porter 2, Kershaw 2, Wallace 1. The Democrats voted solidly, with one exception, for Willard, while the Republicans supported McGowan.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, has written a letter to Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, congratulating the latter upon his recent letter, and saying that to secure complete recognition, restoration of confidence and fraternal feeling, men can afford to forget party names. The new party evidently can rely upon the Michigan Senator as one of the chief corner stones.

The appropriation bill contains the following items: For salaries and contingent funds of the executive and judicial officers, commencing November 1, 1876, \$143,100; for charitable and penal institutions, \$101,300, of which the penitentiary is to have \$25,000, the lunatic asylum \$60,000, orphan asylum \$15,000, deaf and dumb asylum \$5,000, the university \$1,560, agricultural college \$7,500; for printing \$10,000; for schools, \$200,000; for interest, \$300,000; for legislative expenses, \$81,400; total, \$825,800.

Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of the St. Patrick's Church in Charleston was consecrated as bishop of St. Augustine, last Sunday in Charleston. The occasion was one of great pomp and attracted the largest congregation ever gathered in the Charleston Cathedral. Six Bishops and thirty priests participated. Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, preached.

A new expedition to capture Sonora is reported, under the leadership of a gentleman well known in California and the southwest, who was the youngest member of William Walker's ill-starred expedition to Costa Rica, and who, long after, at the head of about eighty Americans, seized the government of Guatemala and held it nearly two years. A joint stock company is formed ostensibly to settle Arizona, several hundred thousands of dollars being subscribed by San Francisco, New York and Philadelphia railroad capitalists. The columns will start, one from Fort Yuma, one by steamer from San Francisco, and one from El Paso.

The first great battle between the Russians and the Turks was fought on Friday. At five o'clock a. m. the Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with a battery of field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, which were occupied by Bashk Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched in the usual effective manner, upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and upon the advance of the enemy they opened on his columns a terrible and well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plains below the Turkish positions. During their attempt to make way against this fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected a great slaughter, the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open and having no choice but fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements and the battle was renewed.

the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew.

A terrible murder was committed last Friday near Charleston, the victim being Mr. J. E. Eddings, Jr., who was in the employ of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co. Mr. Eddings left the city in a buggy drawn by a mule, and had with him \$1,240 to pay off the hands. He also had some checks, a watch, a pistol and some small effects about his person. He crossed the ferry and had travelled on the road leading from the ferry to the mines, perhaps a mile, when he was fatally assinated. The buggy and mule were found on the road and a short distance off in the rut of the wheel lay his dead body.

By a lucky chance the murderers of Mr. Eddings were secured on Saturday. One of them, Joseph Stevens, for whom the detectives were hunting got into trouble in a store in Charleston and was arrested and taken to the station house, where he was recognized. His rooms being found out, the detectives made a raid on them and arrested Richard Pearce and the wife of Stevens, in whose possession was found nearly all the money taken from the murdered man. The woman gave all the particulars of the murder, leaving no doubt as to the guilt of the two wretches.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

For months past the predatory bands from Mexico have been plundering American citizens on the Texas border, with ever increasing audacity and the United States government has hitherto restricted our soldiers to such an extent as only to permit them to chase the re-creating marauders while they were in the open country, forbidding our army officers to pursue and capture the thieves when they took refuge in some Mexican town. Recent dispatches from Washington, however, inform us that this restriction is to be henceforth removed, and a new policy is to be inaugurated, better calculated to vindicate the honor of the United States and afford protection to the long suffering Texans.

It appears that the Mexicans have been in the habit of supplying the demand for horses and mules in their own country by making a raid upon the stock raisers on this side of the Rio Grande, and by the very success of their attempts rendered pursuit nugatory. It is really a mystery that so essentially a military government as that of President Grant, should have suffered these Mexican banditti to have things their own way.

But a change of policy is indicated now not only in the way of dealing with these raiders, but in treating with the Mexican government pending the arbitrary arrest of innocent American citizens.

A Washington correspondent furnishes us with a rather significant conversation, held with a Cabinet officer recently. After speaking of the prolonged dullness of the times, its cause and remedy, he said: "We can't afford to give up in this Government, an open air, an out-of-door policy. I see a long train of people going to the Black Hills, where they find nothing, for there is probably nothing there. It is cold, wintry, exposed, monotonous landscape plains. But those pioneers represent the instinct of our people. Now there are other places where so much energy would not be thrown away."

"And then," adds the correspondent. "He looked across the map at once and beyond Texas, and said he believed he had no more to say."

President Hayes has already earned the gratitude of the Southern people by his removal of the troops from those States where they had been maintained for purely political purposes and in opposition to the interests and constitutional rights of the citizens.

It would tend to make him still more popular should it become apparent that the dignity of the government is no longer to be put in jeopardy by the insolence of Mexican officials nor the lives and property of American citizens to be imperiled without redress being promptly demanded and exacted.

The untold wealth of Mexican mines only needs American energy to develop them and it may fall to the lot of President Hayes to be called upon to inaugurate such measures as will result in the bestowing upon that ever revolutionized and disturbed country the blessing of good government which he has not been backward in aiding South Carolina to enjoy.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate on Thursday last, Mr. Cochran offered as a substitute for the "Executive clemency bill" which was defeated, the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the people of this State earnestly and sincerely desire to co-operate with the good and virtuous citizens of all the States of this Union, to promote general reconciliation and good feeling, and to harmonize the different States with the general government in every effort looking to that end; and whereas there are numbers of the citizens of this State, of one political party, under bonds to answer charges in the United States courts, for alleged violation of law immediately preceding the last general election, such offences arising, perhaps, from the heat and violence of a great political canvass, most of these persons being poor and unable to meet the delay and expenses of judicial trials; therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate with the President of the United States in reference to the particular cases alluded to above, and to ask for such Executive clemency as the circumstances may warrant, upon the assurance that the State of South Carolina will not prosecute any person who has been convicted of the same.

same offenses for which clemency is now asked; and the Attorney General is hereby requested to not. pros. all cases already commenced or that may hereafter be commenced.

The bill to provide for the election of County Treasurers and County Auditors was postponed to the regular session.

On Friday in the House a bill "was introduced to incorporate the town of Millett. The "Executive clemency" resolutions were adopted by a vote of 78 to 8.

Mr. Aldrich, from the Judiciary Committee, recommended a substitute for a bill to establish a new county to be known as Palmetto County.

Mr. Minor, from the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Associate Justice Wright, submitted a report, and moved that the House go into secret session during the reading of it. Mr. Brady said: For prudential reasons, the committee thought it best that the evidence submitted, with their report, should be read in secret session of the House. The motion was adopted by 63 to 15.

The House then went into secret session. It is not known what was done in the secret session, but the report of the committee recommended the impeachment of Judge Wright.

The bill relative to liens on crops came up and the members from Beaufort took a hand in the discussion. Mr. Hamilton said:—I protest against the passage of this bill, not because it will prevent a man from giving a lien, but because it will give the lawyers more work. The liens are printed and can be bought for ten cents, and a man can sign it himself. But if the bill passes he will have to go to a lawyer and pay him fifty dollars to draw him a mortgage. I am opposed to this bill on the same principle that I opposed the usury bill—that if a man has not sense enough to take care of himself he ought to be destroyed. A man is not obliged to borrow money if he does not wish it. He is not seized and locked up by the man who has money to lend and forced to take the money and sign a lien. The borrower seeks the lender.

Mr. Green.—If a man don't want to take a lien, why he need not do it. And those that can't get along without giving a lien, let them give one. In my county the crops have been washed away and the farmers have spent all the money they had on that crop, and how in the name of sense are they going to plant another without your credit. Talk about taking away a man's horse or cow! Why, if you use a man's money to the value of your horse, don't you expect to give him the horse? It's his horse and not yours.

On Saturday Whittemore asked for a leave of absence on account of sickness in his family, and left for Washington.

Mr. Cochran introduced a bill to reduce and fix the costs of attorney; bill to reduce and fix the price of dieting prison; bill to ascertain and fix the public debt of this State, and to provide the manner of paying the same.

The following was received from the Governor:

COLUMBIA, May 11, 1877.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Yesterday I transmitted to his Excellency the President of the United States the concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly invoking Executive clemency, and I have the honor to communicate his reply.

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1877.

TO GOV. WADE HAMPTON: I am informed by the Attorney General that he has instructed the District Attorney of South Carolina to prepare for trial only three in lieu of the fifteen cases, and to notify the parties in all other cases, that they need not prepare for trial. It is possible that only one case will be tried. The fact that the indictments were found by the grand jury, composed of both political parties, seems to justify the assumption that the prosecutions are not partisan. I agree with you that a general amnesty should extend to all political offenses except those which are of the gravest character.

R. B. HAYES, President.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a concurrent resolution to extend the thanks of the General Assembly to President Hayes for his clemency.

On Monday during a discussion of the appropriation bill in the House, Myers got in an amendment relating to health officers and quarantine as follows: The salary of health officer of Charleston, one thousand dollars; of Georgetown, four hundred dollars; of Hilton Head, five hundred dollars; of St. Helena Sound, five hundred dollars. Expenses of quarantine, one thousand dollars.

Mr. Wells introduced an amendment providing for appropriation "to pay the salaries of the teachers of the Normal School, and made a bitter political speech in which he denounced the proposed action of the house in refusing to continue the University, and asserted that the Republicans had rights to this money which he for one would assert.

Mr. Sheppard replied reminding the Republicans that the white people had rights which colored politicians had ignored for ten years. The Democrats, he said, would keep, as they had already kept, their pledges in reference to education, but this Normal School was simply a den of wickedness and a hotbed of corruption, and were it not for the presence of ladies in the hall he would expose its true character to the members.

The ways and means committee introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to effect a loan of one hundred thousand dollars.

THE FENCE LAW.

(From the Columbia Register.)

There is a measure now before the Legislature to abolish the existing fence law, in other words to make it unnecessary for any farmer to fence in his fields of grain, or cotton, or other products to protect them from the ravages of live stock running

quite every owner of animals to keep them so confined as that they may not injure the cultivated lands of his neighbors. This plan has been tried in various parts of the world and in some sections of this State, and wherever tried it has been found so beneficial that the people have never expressed any desire to return to the old system. In all countries that are thickly settled true economy will require that live stock should be fenced in, and that the crops should not. It is only in countries like the solitude of the great West, where the agricultural interest is small and the area of cultivated land comparatively insignificant, that it pays to allow stock to run at large. But in South Carolina the reverse is the case. The number and value of the live stock that run at large and get their living from the spontaneous products of the ground is as nothing when compared with the agricultural products raised by the farmer's labor. The annual cost of the fences which are required to keep these few animals out of the cultivated fields exceeds many times the value of their annual increase, products and services. Indeed we do not think it would be unsafe to say that it exceeds the actual value of the animals themselves. One of the first results that would follow the proposed law would be a marked improvement in the kind and condition of the live stock of the country. Animals that are kept in confinement are usually better fed and better cared for, and consequently will be in better order and more valuable than those that run at large. And people will naturally select those kinds that best repay such care and expense, and thus improved breeds will be introduced and take the place of the gaunt, lean, hungry "critters" that are now far too numerous, but which their owners have not the decision and energy to part with.

The argument in favor of the proposed law might be prolonged indefinitely, but we have not space for it here. The arguments against it are very few and easily answered. One is that a poor man who owns no land, but who has a pig or a cow would lose the advantage of pasturing his beast on his neighbors' lands. Now is it right in principle that one should feed an animal while all the advantage of such feeding is received by another and no equivalent given? If it is, we feel sure that the proprietor of the land, whose fences cost him hundreds of dollars, would find it cheaper to feed the poor man's pig or cow out of his own barn, or pasture it with his own cattle, than to go on building fences to keep it out of his fields. If the swamps and woodlands are valuable as pastures, build fences around them and use them for that purpose, and we are sure that every deserving poor man, white or black, could obtain the privilege of putting his few cattle into these enclosures. But under the present system of renting lands the expense of fencing is transferred from the land owner to the tenant, and thus the poor man is found fencing his own pig out of the field which for the time is his own; and even he will see that the gleanings of food which his pig gets by running about does not near repay him for his fencing.

It is probable that the bill now before the Legislature will become a law and that the question will at an early day be submitted to the voters of each county whether they will abolish the present fence laws, and we hope that they will not reject a measure so full of good to the farmers, and through them to all the people.

The past winter has not been profitable for the hotels and boarding houses in Aiken, the travel having fallen off almost entirely. The Journal attributes the loss to a lack of an effort on the part of the people to inform the public of the advantages offered in Aiken for health and pleasure, and especially in their parsimony in the matter of printers ink. A committee has been appointed to get up a guide and to devise other means to recover the lost ground.

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WHERE can be found one of the largest and most complete stocks of groceries consisting of
Sugars and Coffee, of all grades.
Teas—finest Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, and Souchong.
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Canned goods of all kinds, from the best packing houses.
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Mackerel, of all grades, pickled Salmon.

Biscuits—Milk, Boston, Butter, Pilot bread (fancy), Graham's Ginger, and Lemon Cakes, and fancy nicknacks.
All grades of the finest Whiskies, Brandy, Pale Sherry and Port constantly on hand.
I keep on hand a full line of everything that can be found at a first-class store and will sell the same at figures that cannot be

Official Notices.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA. Court of Probate.
County of Beaufort.
By A. B. ADDISON, Esquire, Probate Judge.
WHEREAS F. W. Langhale has made suit to me, to grant him letters of administration of the estate and effects of David M. Langhale.
These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said David M. Langhale, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Beaufort on the 15th day next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand, this third day of May A. D. 1877.

A. B. ADDISON,
Judge of Probate.

Administratrix' Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth Brown late of St. Helena deceased, intestate.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims, to present them to the subscriber for adjustment.
Dated at Beaufort, this 9th day of May, 1877.
LAURA M. TOWNE,
Adm'x.

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA. Court of Probate.

By A. B. ADDISON Esquire Probate Judge.
WHEREAS, Eliza Washington has made suit to me, to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Moses M. Washington: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Moses Washington deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Beaufort on the 23rd day of May next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand, this eighth day of May A. D. 1877.

A. B. ADDISON,
Judge of Probate.

Special Notice.

OFFICE PROBATE COURT.
Beaufort, April 3rd 1877.
All persons having had business in this Court during the past four years, and whose accounts are yet unsettled will confer a favor upon the undersigned as well as benefit themselves, by submitting their papers of administration, guardianship etc. for examination, and for the proper record of such as have not been duly entered or recorded in this office. The importance of having a complete record in the Probate Court will be apparent to all concerned.

A. B. ADDISON,
Judge of Probate.

Quarantine Notice.

OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.
Port Royal, S. C. April 24th 1877.
On and after the first of May proximo, the Quarantine Act of this State will go into operation. Vessels from infected ports or having on board contagious diseases will be anchored in the lower Bay, below the present anchorage of the Fleet.
S. B. THOMPSON M. D.
Health Officer
Hilton Head and Beaufort

Notice.

Mr. B. B. Sams is hereby authorized to receive all papers pertaining to the office of Probate.

A. B. ADDISON,
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF BEAUFORT [Court of Common Pleas.
James Martin, Richard Biddulph Martin, John Biddulph Martin, and Waldrey Alexander Hamilton, Martin, of Copartners as Martin and Co. of the City London England.

Plaintiffs, against,

The Atlantic Phosphate Rock Company, William Miles and Walter T. Hatch and S. M. Shearer.

Defendants.
To the Defendants, The Atlantic Phosphate Rock Company William Miles and Walter T. Hatch and S. M. Shearer.
YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County on the 5th (5) day of January 1877 and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, 77 Broad Street Charleston South Carolina within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in his action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Jan'y. 5th A. D. 1877.

(LS) (Signed) H. G. JUDD,

C. C. C. P.

Simons & Simons,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

To the Defendants above named:
Take notice that the summons in this action of which the foregoing is a copy was filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Beaufort in the County and State aforesaid on the 5th day of January 1877.

SIMONS & SIMONS,
Plaintiffs' Atty.

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C. April 29th 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the following described property has been seized for a violation of the U. S. Internal Revenue laws, and a bond for the cost of an action in the U. S. Court must be filed with the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date hereof, or the same will be forfeited to the U. S. and sold as provided in Section 3460 Revised Statutes, viz:

12 lbs. Tobacco more or less seized as the property of W. S. Gidley.

38 lbs. Tobacco more or less seized as the property of J. S. Frink.

89 lbs. Tobacco more or less seized as the property of L. C. Weekly.

L. CASS CARPENTER,
Collector.

JAMES M. CROFUT,
Deputy Collector.

NOTICE.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED consignees of the Norwegian Bark Otto, Capt. Fredericksen, will be responsible for debts contracted by any of the crew.

ROBERTS BODDINGTON & CO.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from this date, an application will be made to the Clerk of the Court in and for Beaufort County, for a charter for the Young Men's Christian Association, of the town and County of Beaufort.

Beaufort, S. C. April, 19th 1877.

SHEPARD D. GILBERT

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Attention given to Marine Protests. Office in the Sea Island Hotel.

W. P. GRAHAM,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT,

BEAUFORT, S. C.

Will attend to any business entrusted to him.

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Are intended to leave Port Royal for New York alternately, every FRIDAY at 12 m.
For freight and passage—having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
RICH'D. P. RUNDLE,
Agent, Port Royal, S. C.

WINTER SCHEDULE

FOR SAVANNAH

And Intermediate L'dgs

From and after Friday November 23th, 1876, the favorite Steamer



PILOT BOY,

Will make regular trips to and from

BEAUFORT AND SAVANNAH

Leave Beaufort every Friday at 10 a. m.

Leave Savannah every Monday at 8 a. m.

For Freight or passage apply to
W. HARRISON, Agt. Beaufort, S. C.
J. M. MURRAY, Agt. Savannah, Ga.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.



Magnolia Passenger Route.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.
AUGUSTA, GA. Jan. 7, 1877.

The following Passenger Schedule will be operated on and after the 1st day of January 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

Train No. 1.

Leave Augusta..... 9 30 a. m.

Leave Charleston..... 9 20 a. m.

Leave Savannah..... 10 00 a. m.

Leave Yemassee..... 11 45 p. m.

Arrive at Beaufort..... 3 15 p. m.